## DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF LYMNEA.

## BY FRANK C. BAKER.

LYMNÆA DALLI n. sp.

Lymnæa parva Baker, NAUTILUS, XIX, p. 52, 1905. (Not of Lea.)

Lymnæa dalli Baker, Bull. Ills. State Lab. N. H., VII, p. 104, 1906.

Shell very small, thin, ovate-conic, turreted; color greenish or whitish-horn; surface dull to shining, marked by heavy, crowded growth-lines, which are elevated into distinct ribs in some specimens; protoconch very small, flatly rounded, light-horn colored; whorls  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5, rounded and distinctly shouldered; spire generally obtusely conic, turreted, a trifle longer than the aperture; sutures very deeply impressed; aperture elongate, ovate or elliptical, the peristome continuous in many specimens; outer lip acute; inner lip forming a rather flat extension over the umbilical region, leaving a rather pronounced chink; the lower part of the aperture is somewhat effuse; the columellar extension of the inner lip is appressed so as to form a pseudo-plait; the inner edge of the outer lip frequently forms a rib-like ridge in very old specimens.

Length 3.25, breadth 2, aperture length 1.5, breadth 1 mm. Lake James, Ind.

Length 4, breadth 2, aperture length 2, breadth 1 mm. Lake James, Ind.

Length 3, breadth 2, aperture length 1.25, breadth, .9 mm. Lake James, Ind.

Length 4.25, breadth 2, aperture length 1.75, breadth 1 mm. Lake James, Ind.

Length 4.5, breadth 2.5, aperture length 2, breadth 1.1 mm. (scalariform).

Length 3.75, breadth 2.75, aperture length 2, breadth 1.25 mm. Rockford.

Length 4, breadth 2.1, aperture length 2, breadth 1.1 mm. Rockford.

Types: Chicago Academy of Sciences; cotypes, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Type Locality: Lake James, Steuben Co., Indiana.

Range: Indiana to Montana, south to New Mexico and Texas. Station: Same as humilis, curta, and the other small Lymnæas.

Remarks: This little species, the smallest of our American Lymnæas, is related to parva, appearing at first sight to be a small example of that species. It differs from parva in its smaller size, rounder and more turreted whorls, more slender outline, longer and narrower aperture and smaller and less conspicuous umbilicus. The whorls are inclined to be shouldered also, a feature not emphasized in parva. There is some variation in the length of the spire, many specimens having a rather long spire, while in others the spire is much depressed, and the whorls are humped, this last being in slightly abnormal forms.

In THE NAUTILUS (xx, p. 52), this species was described as the parva of Lea, but a careful study of Lea's types in the Smithsonian Institution makes it evident that it is not that species, but a new one, hitherto unnoticed. Young specimens of parva are similar to dalli, but may be distinguished by the lesser number of whorls in shells of the same size and in the different shape of the whorls. The two small forms, parva and dalli, are related, but are easily separated when attention is given to the details of form and size.

This peculiar little species is named in honor of Dr. William H. Dall, Curator of the Division of Mollusks of the Smithsonian Institution.

## LYMNÆA LEAI n. sp.

Shell large, ovate, thin; color, yellowish-horn; surface with fine lines of growth crossed by equally fine spiral lines; whorls 6, flatly rounded, very rapidly increasing in diameter, the last whorl very large; spire short, broadly, ovately conical; sutures well impressed; aperture elliptical or elongate-ovate, narrowed above, longer than the spire; outer lip thin, only slightly thickened by a longitudinal rib; inner lip thin, narrow, appressed to the umbilical region so as to leave a well-marked chink; callus on the parietal wall thin, wide, well marked; columella twisted, with a strongly developed ascending plait.

Length 30, width 13.5, aperture length 18, width 8.5 mm. Type. Length 28, width 13.5, aperture length 17, width 8 mm. Type.

Length 31, width 14.5, aperture length 18.5, width 9.5 mm. Type.

Types: The Chicago Academy of Sciences; 1 specimen, cotypes, collection W. A. Nason, 2 specimens.

